

THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE SUCCESSOR OF EMIR ABDULAHAD AT THE NIKOLAYEV CADET CORPS

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Abstract: In the process of working with documents available in the Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Empire, archival files related to the Bukhara emirs were identified. It is noteworthy that among them there are documents that are the primary source. These documents are about the education of the future heir to the throne, Sayyid mir Alim, in the cadet corps of St. Petersburg. Thanks to our research, we present to the scientific community our conclusions about what subjects a representative of the Mangit family has mastered, and what knowledge he has acquired during his three-year studies.

Keywords: Amir, cadet corps, turajan, program, science, Seyyid mir Alim, French, history, Colonel Demin, flora and fauna, Terek Cossack troops, exam

Introduction

If the historian does not have sources and information that serve as a theoretical reconstruction of the historical period, then the historian chooses three ways to solve this problem. First, he summarizes general views on the period or reality and expresses his attitude to this issue. Second, he seeks to present conclusions based on his existing historical knowledge and views as historical facts. Third, those who aim to write objective history do not prefer to shed light on this issue until they have information that clarifies the problem set before them.

To date, there is general information about Sayyid Mir Olim's education in St. Petersburg among the scientific community, historians, and in particular tour guides. Since some of them have "legendary" views on the education of the last Mangid ruler in the center of the empire, we set ourselves the goal of conducting research based on archival sources and clarifying the obscure aspects of this article.

Research results and analysis: Various literature and sources contain information about Sayyid Mir Alim's education in the cadet corps in St. Petersburg in 1893-1896. Primary information about the educational program is stored in the collections of the Foreign Policy Archive of the Russian Empire. Based on these documents, the following can be noted about the subjects that the heir to the throne mastered in the corps.

Sayyid Mir Alim spent six hours a day improving his knowledge of general subjects taught in the cadet corps, and one and a half hours studying practical French. It is worth noting that the seven-year education subjects in the cadet corps were planned to be mastered in three years for Turajon, and some subjects had to be shortened. Sayyid Mir Alim recalls this in the following way:

"Due to the regulations, the schools there taught for seven years. Therefore, according to the wishes of my father, the governor, in order to accelerate the education, it was decided that the period of study would be three years. During these three years, when the schools were closed in the summer months, I would come and go to Bukhara, to serve my father"[1].

The set of subjects that Amirzoda was assigned to master was prepared based on the subjects taught in the corps. Sayyid Mir Alim lived in the house of Colonel Demin and received his education there. The first reason for this was that Turajon, who by nature had a strong desire to be progressive in all matters, did not want to lag behind in mastering among children who were 4 years younger than him, and secondly, the risk of falling behind in mastering indicators was the influence of Turajon. Initially, he was physically stronger, despite being behind the children in the cadet corps in terms of knowledge.

If we pay attention to the set of subjects specially compiled for Sayyid Mir Olim, we can see that they consisted of the following subjects: Russian, French, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mathematics, physics, natural history, history, drawing, and the basics of legal knowledge.

Due to Turajon's religious affiliation, he was not taught the Church Slavonic language that was taught in the cadets. Instead, he was first taught the meaning and essence of Russian words, and then introduced to the artistic Russian language and literature. In the study of French - practical French, attention was initially paid to elementary grammar, as well as to familiarizing students with the heritage of the great French literary figures of the 17th century. If the purpose of teaching Russian to Torajan was to familiarize him with the culture of the empire, the need for him to know French arose from the position of this language as the language of international relations.

Arithmetic was taught in full, as in the corpus, algebra was taught from the point of view of general concepts and content, geometry was taught within the framework of elementary states of the surface of bodies, capacity, area and general issues. Based on the nature of the sciences, natural history was taught as a subject. It paid special attention to knowledge of the flora and fauna of Bukhara and the countries bordering it. Within the framework of this subject, concepts of anatomy and hygiene were also taught.

History was taught in the direction of world history. The ancient and medieval periods were shortened, and the history of the modern era was taught more widely. Along with studying Russian history, he was also informed about the history of the eastern region with certain abbreviations. More precisely, in the interests of the empire, Torajan was given more knowledge of the history of the Russian Empire than of the history of the world and the eastern states.

The three-year educational program also included subjects such as general and Sharia law concepts, Russian state law and laws, statistics and political economic issues, and drawing (drawing ornaments with pencils and paints). The abbreviated science program included natural history, Sharia law concepts, and drawing subjects.

shows that it was structured according to the social and religious background of the district. Below we can see the distribution of these subjects by year:

In the first year, Russian language - writing, memorization of grammar patterns, French language, arithmetic, geometry, natural history - (flora and fauna), geography (general and Russian region), history (world, general and short Russian history);

In the second year, Russian language, French, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, natural sciences, history - (physiology and human anatomy), geography of Russia and the Asian region, Russian history in detail, short history of the East, drawing;

In the third year, algebra, geometry, natural history - (hygiene), geography of Asia, history of Russia and the East, law, statistics, political economy and drawing[2].

Along with general subjects, the educational program also includes an eight-month military training period.

At the end of the three-year training, Turajon passed tests on the subjects he had mastered before the examination board of the corps. The composition of the examination board consisted of the head of the military educational institutions department, infantry general N.A. Mokhotinov-chairman, his assistant N.I. Yakubovsky, director of the Nikolayev Cadet Corps, lieutenant general Y.A. Druzhinin, head of the Asian department of the Military Ministry, lieutenant general A.P. Protsenko, representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs D.K. Sementovsky, class inspector of the Nikolayev Cadet Corps I.S. Demin, and subject teachers.

The exams lasted two days and three hours each. According to the newspaper's information on this incident, "Turajon's level of knowledge of the Russian language was demonstrated in this subject exam. Turajon, who did not know a single Russian word two and a half years ago and began to learn it from the alphabet, learned Russian perfectly as a result of a short period of training. He was able to answer not only the questions asked in the Russian language, but also the questions on the description of examples of Russian and foreign literature in literary Russian. Among other subjects, he passed the exams in artillery, fortification, physics, natural and world history well. Turajon was also able to solve questions on tactical issues and plans. He provided important information on the history of the East and Russia to the questions asked in the history subject. The members of the examination board unanimously concluded that the answers given to the exam questions were "very good"[3].

After the exam results, Turajon Tersk was drafted into the army as an officer of the Cossack troops. Sayyid Mir Alim describes in his memoirs his education in the cadet corps and his passing the exam as follows:

"Thus, I studied for three years, gained enough knowledge to know the rules of the country, completed my studies and passed the exam. The great men of the Russian state returned me to Bukhara because I was worthy of the crown princeliness of the Bukhara state "[4].

Conclusion. As a result of this research, it became known that Said Mir Olim's education in the Nikolayev Cadet Corps was carried out on the basis of a special program, and the results of the final exam were positively assessed. The skills in secular and military sciences acquired by the heir to the throne in the corps helped enrich his previously acquired knowledge. After all, the Olimkhan Madrasah, built in Bukhara under his initiative and leadership, became a place of enlightenment that provided not only religious, but also secular, contemporary sciences that served to meet the socio-economic needs of society.

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